

PROTECTING CHILDREN FROM VIOLENCE IN INDONESIA: AN OVERVIEW



KEY FACTS AND FIGURES



21%

**OF ALL CHILDREN AGED 13 – 17
YEARS REPORT THAT THEY HAVE
BEEN BULLIED AT SCHOOL**

(Reference: Ministry of Health, Global School-based Health Survey, 2015)



**27% OF CHILDREN
AGED 0-4 YEARS DO NOT HAVE THEIR
BIRTHS REGISTERED**

(Reference: National Statistics Bureau, Susenas, 2015)

**1 IN 4 MARRIED WOMEN IN INDONESIA
WERE MARRIED AS CHILDREN, REPRESENTING
ROUGHLY 360,000 CHILD BRIDES EVERY YEAR.**

(Reference: National Statistics Bureau, Child Marriage Report, 2016)



**NATIONALLY REPRESENTATIVE DATA
ON CHILDHOOD SEXUAL, PHYSICAL AND
EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE, AS WELL AS
NEGLECT, IS NOT AVAILABLE.**



LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

Ending all forms of violence against children is a priority for the Government of Indonesia. Indonesia's National Development Plan 2015-2019 ("RPJMN") articulates a strong commitment to strengthening the child protection system to better prevent and respond to violence against children, including through investments in social welfare services for vulnerable children and families, accelerating progress to achieve universal birth registration and planning for a national population survey to measure the prevalence of all forms of childhood violence in the country in 2018.

Against this backdrop, in 2016 the Government launched the country's first National Strategy on the Elimination of Violence against Children 2016 – 2020, based on available evidence as well as the inputs of thousands of young people consulted across the country. In line with new global guidance, the Strategy articulates six areas for action by the Government and partners, including:

- Legislative and policy reform to better protect children from all forms of violence in all settings;
- Changing social norms and cultural practices that accept, justify, or ignore violence in childhood;
- Parenting interventions that support safe and loving relationships between caregivers and their children to prevent violence;
- Increasing children's life skills and resilience in preventing violence and supporting compulsory education programs for all children;
- Increasing access to free and quality support services for all victims and children at risk of violence; and
- Improving available data and evidence on the situation of violence in childhood as well as what works to prevent it.

The Coordinating Ministry of Human Development and Culture, the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, and the Ministry/Agency for National Development Planning play leading roles in coordinating implementation of this Strategy at national and sub-national levels across the country. The Strategy is complemented by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection's overarching **"3Ends" campaign**, which aims to strengthen efforts to combat trafficking, end violence against women and children and address barriers to economic justice for women. As an umbrella for prevention, the Government of Indonesia has initiated Child Friendly District/Cities in 302 districts/cities.

The Ministry of Education has adopted a policy on prevention and response to violence in school.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIA HAS INITIATED:



1.420 CHILD FRIENDLY SCHOOLS
IN 112 DISTRICTS/MUNICIPALITY IN 29
PROVINCES; AND ROLLED OUT POSITIVE
DISCIPLINE INITIATIVES. CHILD FRIENDLY
SCHOOLS ARE INCLUSIVE, INCLUDING FOR
CHILDREN WITH DISABILITY.

THIS GOVERNMENT IS ALSO SUPPORTING:



424

CENTERS OFFERING
VICTIM SERVICES



**16 SHELTERS FOR VULNERABLE
WOMEN AND CHILDREN**

backed up by Task Force on Child Protection in
all provinces, some are down to village levels

THESE SERVICES ARE LINKED TO



**527 DEDICATED WOMEN AND CHILDREN
UNITS ESTABLISHED IN POLICE
STATIONS ACROSS INDONESIA**

Prevention and response to violence is a key focus. Children are informed and involve in development process through National Children Forum. Indonesia is improving legal policies to end child marriages, including through the development of Plan of Action to Eliminate Child Marriage. Social norm interventions have been initiated to reduce child marriages.



INDONESIA AS A PATHFINDING COUNTRY

Indonesia opted to become a pathfinding country in the Global Partnership to End Violence against Children at the end of 2015, when the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted by the General Assembly. In so doing, Indonesia will champion local efforts to end violence against children in line with SDG Target 16.2; sharing lessons learned and good practices with other countries. The National Strategy for the Elimination of Violence against Children 2016-2020 is a key reference for Indonesia in these efforts and the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Children Protection is represented on the Board of the Partnership. A National Civil Society Alliance to End Violence with wide representation from national and international civil society organisations in Indonesia has also been established to support this work.

The Government of Indonesia and UNICEF are working together to strengthen the child protection system including scaling up birth registration, strengthening laws and policies to end violence, combating harmful social norms and ensuring children who are victims of or vulnerable to violence have access to quality social services.